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SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

TREATY WITH SWEDEN.—At the conclusion of my article upon this subject, in the last number of my Register, I expressed my extreme delight at that part of this treaty, which, in so ample a manner acknowledges His Royal Highness, Bernadotte, to be the legitimate heir to the Swedish Crown and Dominions. If any thing could have added to this delight, it would have been a passage in the speech of Lord Castlereagh, made in the House of Commons on the 18th instant, touching the character of His Royal Highness. The subject of debate was the treaty with Sweden, of which treaty, it being the act of the Ministers, the Whigs, of course, disapproved. His Lordship, in the passage above alluded to, is reported to have said, that, certain jealousies appeared to exist with respect to the Royal Personage, commanding the Swedish army; that, however, his Lordship was perfectly convinced, that the greatest reliance might be placed on the honour of that Royal Personage; that the Crown Prince had acted a most honourable part towards both France and Sweden; that, as far as he could go without injury to the honour and interests of Sweden, he had gone, in showing his attachment to his native country, and to his former patron; but that, the moment the real interests of Sweden were assailed by France, he proved, by his conduct, that, in his breast, fidelity towards the people who had chosen him to govern them, triumphed over every other feeling; that, as to his former conduct, his Lordship had never heard any thing to his disadvantage, but, on the contrary, that, while he commanded in the armies of France, his conduct was perfectly laudable.

—Now, reader, I beseech you to observe, that these are the sentiments of the Prime Minister in the House of Commons, and that they are, in fact, the sentiments of the English Ministry, and the English Government. What, then, ought to be said and done to the vile wretches, those pestiferous scribblers, who calumniated His Royal Highness in the manner exhibit-

ed in my last number? Not only were we at peace with Sweden when those odious calumnies were circulated through this country; not only, according to our law of libel, were those calumnies libellous; not only were the publications, if true, libellous in the eyes of our law of libel; but, as we now find, as we now have it stated from the lips of Lord Castlereagh himself, those publications were *false*, describing as being every thing that was infamous, a Personage whom we now find to possess almost every princely virtue in the highest degree. — Why, then, were not these atrocious calumniators called to account, and punished? It surely must have been owing to some oversight in the Attorney General, or, it is impossible that libels of such unparalleled atrocity could have wholly escaped without notice. — Men have been punished for what were deemed libels against the Emperor of Russia, the late Queen of France, and other Sovereigns; nay, Mr. Peltier was tried and convicted, under the Attorney-Generalship of Mr. Perceval himself, of a libel on Buonaparte; and he escaped a jail only by the breaking out of the present war. Well, then, we were at peace with the King and with the Crown Prince of Sweden, when those atrocious calumnies were published against them, and, therefore, I again must express my surprise, that the calumniators should have wholly escaped the animadversion of the law. — The escape, however, of these contemptible wretches, these time-serving slaves, is a very trifling consequence, when compared with the above cited manly and most interesting declaration of Lord Castlereagh, upon which I cannot refrain from making a few short remarks. — His Lordship clears His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of all imputation of ingratitude towards France and Buonaparte. This is a point which I shall not much dwell upon, not professing to be so well acquainted with the facts as his Lordship appears to be. But, with respect to His Royal Highness's lively sensibility to the honour and interests of Sweden, this declaration of his Lordship cannot fail to convince all men of sense, that

it was a very wise act in the people of Sweden to call in this brave and skilful Frenchman to assume, in due time, the government of their country.—I do not say, that this declaration of his Lordship goes fully to justify the expectation that the people of Spain, Naples, Italy, and Westphalia, will derive advantage from having Frenchmen placed over them in lieu of their old rulers. I do not say, that this declaration of his Lordship fully justifies such an expectation; but, do you not think with me, reader, that a declaration such as this is, and coming from the lips of our own Government, ought to make men hesitate before they pronounce the people of Naples, some of the people of Spain, the people of the states of Italy, and the people of a great part of Germany; do you not think that this declaration ought to make us hesitate before we pronounce all those nations to be base and stupid, merely because they peaceably and contentedly submit to the sway of Frenchmen? My Lord Castlereagh, the official organ of our Government, has distinctly declared, in the House of Commons, that the Crown Prince of Sweden, though a Frenchman, though raised from the ranks in the French revolutionary army, though a commander under Buonaparté, though promoted and ennobled by Buonaparté, has, nevertheless, upon becoming Crown Prince of Sweden, preferred the honour and the interests of Sweden to all other earthly considerations. If this be so, and I do not entertain the least doubt of the truth of it; if this be so, and so it is, as our Government asserts, at any rate; if this be so, why are we to suppose that the Frenchmen who have been made sovereigns in Spain, Naples, and Germany, will not prefer the honour and interests of those several countries to all earthly considerations, in like manner with His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden? Joseph, Joachim, Jerome, Eugene, have all been generals in the French service, as well as the Crown Prince of Sweden, and Joachim, the present King of Naples, was a private soldier in the ranks of that army, being, as it is said, the son of what we call in England, an ale-house keeper. Aye, the son of a man in exactly a similar situation to Tom Davies who sells beer by the pot at the sign of the Bugle at Botley. Now, if His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden does so very well for the Swedes, as my Lord Castlereagh says he does, why should not Joachim do as well for the people of Naples?—And why

should not Joseph and Jerome and Eugene do equally well for the people committed to their care: unless, indeed, it may be the opinion of some persons, that the circumstance of the three latter, not having been raised from the ranks, makes, in some degree, against them?—You will please to observe, reader, that I am not making assertions here; and that I am not even delivering opinions. I am reasoning, or at least, endeavouring to reason; and, if I am not greatly deceived, the declaration of my Lord Castlereagh, with regard to the excellent use which His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden makes of his power, ought to make us hesitate a long while before we stigmatize as being base and foolish, the people who quietly submit to newly created sovereigns, reared up in the same school and under the same master with His Royal Highness. I do not say, nor do I wish to have it taken for granted, that the other Frenchmen who have been made sovereigns, act in the same brave and wise manner as His Royal Highness the Crown Prince acts towards the Swedes. I have no information upon the subject. I do not know how they treat their people. And, therefore, in the absence of such information, all I can say is, that the declaration of Lord Castlereagh, relative to the honourable, faithful, and truly princely conduct of the Crown Prince of Sweden, ought to make us refrain from vilifying and anathematizing any people whom we see contentedly submitting to the sway of a person educated in the same school, and elevated by the same patron with that worthy personage, His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden.—It is well known, that, all those who are particular in their horses, dogs, fowls, sheep, or live-stock of any kind, place much reliance upon the person by whom they are reared. A dog from one breeder is thought, merely on account of that circumstance, to be worth ten times as much as a dog from another breeder, though of the same race, of the same age and size, and of the same outward appearance. It is, in some degree, the same with young men coming into the world, who seldom fail to derive considerable benefit from having been reared up under the care of a person celebrated for the rearing of clever young men.—Now, though I do not pretend to say, that the great virtues, possessed by His Royal Highness the Crown Prince, are possessed by all the other young men reared up by Buonaparté, and by him recommended to

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sovereignities; yet, in the absence of all information with regard to the character and conduct of those other young men, I humbly conceive, that we ought not to pronounce the people who live contentedly under them to be base, corrupt, infamous cowards, as our prostituted press describes them to be; for, who can tell, that the day may not yet come, when our government will give us information relative to those young men, similar to that which it has now, to the great satisfaction of all the true friends of freedom, been pleased to give us, with regard to His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden?—Another part of Lord Castlereagh's manly avowal relative to the character and conduct of the Crown Prince, reflects equal honour on the object and on the giver of the praise bestowed in that avowal.—There is a proverb in Latin to this amount: *to praise you is to praise myself*. That is to say, the act of praising you is so very laudable, that it reflects great praise on the actor.—This proverb applies, in its fullest extent, to the conduct of my Lord Castlereagh upon this occasion; especially where he speaks of the *former* conduct of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince. His Lordship said, that while His Royal Highness commanded in the French armies his character and conduct were good. This part of his Lordship's speech is the more worthy of notice and of commendation, as it, in fact, contains a most handsome and delicate compliment to the great enemy against whom we are contending, and shows, that, in the mind of his Lordship, generosity of sentiment is not extinguished by hostility in arms.—If the conduct and the character of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince were so excellent as his Lordship says they were, while he commanded in the French armies, it was, we are fairly to presume, for that good conduct and that good character, that Buonaparté promoted and ennobled him. And thus, we find that His Royal Highness the Crown Prince, who was a most virtuous man while commanding under Buonaparté, was exalted by the latter to the rank of a prince, though Sir Robert Wilson and others have described that same Buonaparté, as the envier of all talent, as the hater of every virtue, as the enemy of the human race, as a scourge sent by God to inflict sufferings on the world.—Now, if these writers and the *Times* (the *vile Times*), and the *Courier* and the *Post* and the *Herald*; if all these speak truth when they abuse Buonaparté; when they

call him tyrant and despot and monster and fiend. If they speak truth when they so describe Buonaparté, let me put it to you, reader, whether it be not something very wonderful, that a man who is a tyrant, a monster, a fiend, who envies all talent in others, who hates all virtue wherever he finds it, and whose object it is to be a curse to Europe and mankind; let me ask you, reader; let me put it to your sense and to your sincerity, whether it be not passing wonderful, that such a man should select, as an object of promotion, as an object of exaltation; that he should choose as a favourite; that he should elevate to the rank of a prince, and, finally, to the rank of a sovereign in perpetuity, a person of acknowledged great talents, and who, for a series of years, had, by his constant practice, proved himself to be possessed of virtues worthy of a prince? Again, reader, I put it to your sense and your sincerity, whether this be not passing wonderful?—This is a *new era*, in many respects; but in no way has the novelty of it been more strongly marked than in this open avowal on the part of our government of the transcendent virtues of a person, who had served under Buonaparté. Our base and foolish press fills its columns with abuse of those who distinguish themselves in the army of Napoleon. The Duke of Friuli, for instance, who, the other day was killed in battle, was represented by this prostituted press, as having owed his exaltation to his base subserviency to his master. But, now we learn from the mouth of the minister of England, that one man, at least, has been exalted by Napoleon, who was not only worthy of being made a Marshal, a Duke, and an Italian Prince, but, who was also worthy of being made the heir to the Crown and Dominions of one of the ancient states of Europe. And, what is more, if any thing can go beyond the open and public declaration of the minister made in the House of Commons, we have, before us, a treaty, made under an invocation of the Holy Trinity, by which treaty, we make a cession in perpetuity of part of the old French Dominions to a man, whose heirship to a crown we acknowledge by the same treaty, and which man, after having long served under Buonaparté, was, by that same Buonaparté, first promoted, next ennobled, and, lastly, recommended, at least, to the rank, which, as we are now assured, from the lips of our government, he fills with so much advantage to the nation who

have had the wisdom to adopt him, to the exclusion of the ancient family.—This, then, I say, is a striking feature in the new era, for we have here, a man who long served under, and who was promoted and exalted by Buonaparté himself. Moreau, Pichegru, Dumourier, and others, we have, indeed, found to be very virtuous men, and worthy of great confidence, though, for a long while, there were people to call them rebels, robbers, cut-throats, and atheists. When we came to be better acquainted with these gentlemen, we found them all to be very worthy persons, and as good christians as were going. We did not make the discovery, indeed, till they had shewn their hostility to Buonaparté, which, to some people, appeared to be rather unfortunate; and, indeed, the open avowal of the great virtues of the Crown Prince of Sweden has been reserved for the moment of his appearing in arms against that same Buonaparté; but there is this difference between the case of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince and the case of Moreau, Pichegru, and others, that the latter were not the creatures of Buonaparté; they did not owe their exaltation to him; they derived from him neither rank nor emolument; whereas the Crown Prince was promoted by him, ennobled by him, and, finally, was, by him recommended, at least, to that sovereign power of which we have now, by solemn treaty, acknowledged him to be the rightful and indisputable heir.—What, then, reader, are we to gather from all this? To say what the sentiments now promulgated, the principles now set afloat; to say how they will work in the minds of men, and to what they will finally lead, is beyond the reach of human capacity. But, I think, it requires no great capacity of mind to discover, and indeed, that it requires but a very moderate portion of common sense to teach us that we ought to be very cautious how we give in to that strain of abuse, that strain of boundless calumny, which the vile press of this country indulges itself in, with regard to all those, who have obtained rank and power through the influence of Napoleon. I think that we must be stupid indeed, if the excellent speech of my Lord Castlereagh fails to teach us this much of caution. When we hear the unmannerly slaves of the press calling Buonaparté a monster, a fiend, an usurper, a scourge, and the like, I hope we shall bear in mind the treaty with Sweden, and the eulogium pronounced by the

minister of England, and that we shall always recollect, that this most excellent and illustrious personage was promoted and exalted by the man whom our corrupt press represents as the most odious and most detestable of beings.—Hence, too, it might not unreasonably be hoped, that the furious royalists would take a lesson. They here have the proof, that a revolutionist may be a mighty good sort of a man. They had, indeed, this proof before, in the instances of Dumourier, Pichegru, and others; but they now have it in a still stronger instance, namely, that of a person raised up by Buonaparté himself. They ought, therefore, one would think, to be a little cautious how they revile persons engaged in revolutionary pursuits.—The war, in which we are now engaged, and which, in reality, began more than twenty years ago, had, for its object, the preservation of the established order of things. Whether it be the established order of things in Sweden to make a Frenchman heir to the Crown, to the exclusion of the banished king and his family, is a question which I shall leave John Bowles to answer. John, I dare say, might, with the assistance of his comrade and brother reviewer, Mr. Green, find out, somehow or other, that this is the *established order of things*; and, in that case, we shall only have to congratulate these worthies upon so grand a discovery. For once, at any rate, we shall agree as to the substance. These dregs, these offal, of anti-jacobinism, will now say, that His Royal Highness the Crown Prince is a worthy gentleman, and that our Government did very right in forming an alliance with him; in acknowledging him as the lawful heir to the Swedish Throne; and, in ceding to him in perpetuity part of the old French dominions. *They will say this; and I say the same.*—They will not now dare to say, that His Royal Highness the Crown Prince is an *usurper*. They will now take care, I hope, to whom they give that title; or, before the word be well out of their lips, they may be compelled to eat it with all convenient dispatch.—As I said before, this treaty with Sweden has opened the way to events, which the malignant anti-jacobin never before dreamed of, and of which, perhaps, he does not yet dream. He has nothing in his eye but the immediate annoyance of Buonaparté; but the man who is under the guidance of his reason, and not of his passions; the man who has no selfish motive at bottom, and who can view the matter with an impartial



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eye, must perceive, and will perceive, that this recognition of the Crown Prince of Sweden has most important consequences in its train; and, for my part, as I am convinced that those consequences will be favourable to the freedom and happiness of mankind, and hostile to every system supported by corruption and hypocrisy, I cannot refrain from repeating an expression of my delight with the treaty that has been the subject of so much cavil on the part of the Whigs, who, by no accident, ever find fault with any thing that is really injurious to the country.

HONOURABLE HOUSE.—It is seldom that I take much notice in my Register of what passes in the Honourable House. There has, however, a transaction occurred now, which is well worthy of notice. — After the last election for the borough of Hellestone, a petition was presented against the sitting members, and the committee, who examined into the matter, made a special Report to the House, charging the *Duke of Leeds* with having violated the law, and the privileges of the House. — On Monday last this report was taken into consideration by the Honourable House. A Mr. Swan made a motion for prosecuting the Duke of Leeds, and the Honourable House determined **THAT THEY WOULD NOT PROSECUTE THE DUKE OF LEEDS.**—The name of Thomas Crogan was mentioned during the debate; and, it may be useful for the reader to know that a somewhat similar report was made against Thomas Crogan, to the Honourable House, for misconduct at the election at Tregony; and that the Honourable House sent the said Thomas Crogan to Newgate, where he is now confined by the authority of the Honourable House. — I shall make no comments upon this transaction, but I will do my best to spread the knowledge of it through the world. I wish it to be made known to every creature that is able to read, in every country upon earth. It is a thing that will do good wherever it shall go: I will put it in larger print, that old people and that children may read it. It is one of those things which produce impression at a great distance from the spot. One of those things which enable people to form an unerring judgment. I will, another time, publish the report itself, or part of it, which will afford an infinite deal of information to other countries as well as our own. In the mean while I shall give the debate word for word, as I find it reported

in the Morning Chronicle; leaving the reader to stop as he goes along, and to make such remarks as occur to him. He will perceive, that Mr. Swan's motion was lost, at last, by a majority of three.

Debate in the Honourable House, on Monday the 21st of June, 1813, relative to the conduct of the Duke of Leeds at Hellestone.

Mr. Swan moved that the Special Report of the Hellestone Election Committee be now read.

The Report, which charged the Duke of Leeds with having violated the law and the privileges of the House, having been accordingly read,

Mr. Swan said, in bringing forward the motion which he was about to submit to the House, he had no political interest to answer, and no resentments to gratify. The Chairman of the Committee had declined to submit any motion to the House on the Report, although the majority in the Committee was 11 to 3. The House ought to be informed of the proceedings of the Committee. The Committee were unanimously of opinion, that those voters who had benefited by the corrupt influence which had been proved had disfranchised themselves. He should be sorry to say any thing against the Noble Duke alluded to in the Report, or against the Honourable Members returned, but he conceived it incumbent on him in this case to lay before the House the nature of the transactions which had taken place, and to state the nature of the Constitution of the Borough of Hellestone. — The Learned Gentleman proceeded to observe, that three of the Aldermen, who had got the majority

of influence into their own hands, managed that influence for the Godolphin family, which family had in return paid the parish rates of Hellestone from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to the year 1804, when, in consequence of some disagreement, the Duke of Leeds lost the patronage of the borough. Then a Baronet, who was understood to think that the best plan for making his way to the House was (as others were supposed to have done) by the possession of borough patronage, became patron of the borough in lieu of the Duke of Leeds. Subsequent, as well as before that period, it was notorious that the seats were sold for 5,000 guineas each, and such practices took place as, to adopt the language of the Right Hon. Gentleman in the Chair, our ancestors would have shuddered at the very mention of. But the new patron (Sir C. Hawkins we presume) having soon ceased to retain his influence, in consequence of a resolution of that House, the Duke of Leeds was again invited to resume the patronage, which invitation his Grace accepted, upon the terms of an agreement, by which his Grace became pledged to pay the town rates in return for the power of nominating the representatives. This fact was proved before the Committee, and the result of the agreement was to afford the Duke of Leeds an opportunity of deriving a profit of 800*l.* a year from the patronage of the borough, while each of the voters being relieved from the payment of town rates, was insomuch bribed to vote for the Members recommended by his Grace. The man-

ner of managing the patronage of this Borough he thought it not amiss to describe to the House, because it was pretty generally the system in the Cornish Boroughs, the patron was not allowed to have any direct connexion with the voters.—All the patronage was distributed by the leading Members of the Corporation, in such a way as to preserve their own consequence in the Borough, and to render the voters dependent on themselves alone. With this view the personal interposition of the Patron was studiously excluded, while the business of the Borough was managed by those upon whom he was to depend for the retention of his influence, every favour he grants being so conveyed, that the obligation shall be felt rather towards the Agent than towards the principal or Patron. And by whom was this system of cunning and corruption arranged and conducted? Why, chiefly by Clergymen.—Yes, wherever bribery, corruption, treating, intimidation, or political persecution, or any species of undue influence or dirty work was to be managed, the Clergy, who ought to shrink from and reprobate such practices, were the most active and prominent agents. In the case of Penryn, which had so justly provoked the indignation of that House, it would be remembered that the Rev. Mr. Dillon was a principal agent; in the case of Tregony, also, a Clergyman was among the foremost in delinquency, and in the case under consideration, he found the Reverend Messrs. Trevelyan and Grills among the most active in

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the works at Hellestone. Indeed the Duke of Leeds lost ground considerably in the Borough, as it appeared, from his neglect or incapacity to procure a living for the son of a clergyman. But no patron could in fact retain his influence in a Cornish Borough, who had it not in his power to make a return of Church patronage. A Patron was also called upon to take a mortgage by the Corporation, who, when they wished to get rid of him, were always ready to adopt another Mortgagee. Another part of the system respecting the management of Hellestone, and some other of the Cornish Boroughs, referred to the Poors' rates. Instead of selecting respectable men for overseers of the poor, the Corporation took care, especially on the approach of an election, to have some low dependent persons appointed, in order to have swept off the rates the names of such men as were likely to give an independent vote. Then when complaint was made, the parties complaining were spurned at, desired in a tone of defiance to do their best, being tauntingly told, that the Overseers would be supported by the Corporation, and the Corporation by the Patron. This language, indeed, was generally so decisive, that no proceedings were taken, the affair was usually compromised after the election, and the names of the disfranchised voters were again put on the rates. Here the Learned Gentleman detailed the particulars of some unfair treatment which he experienced prior to the last election at Penryn from the party connected with the Ho-

nourable Gentleman on the bench below him (Mr. D. Giddy), that party improperly refusing to let him have in due time a view of the rate-book, so that he was at a loss to know whom to canvass. But the practices pursued in these Cornish Boroughs formed a tissue of trick and low artifice, as he knew from his own experience; and if there was a borough among them more corrupt than another, that indisputably was Hellestone. It required more favours from its patron, and exacted more from its representatives, than any other borough he had heard of. In saying this, however, he begged to be understood that he did not mean to bring any charge against its present Representatives. But from the Report of the Committee it was evident that the borough of Hellestone had most scandalously abused its privileges, by violating the law of the land; and it was for that House to adopt the means most likely to be effectual in preventing the repetition of such malpractices. In the year 1806, an individual was prosecuted for certain transactions at Penryn, and chiefly at the instance of a Noble Lord, who was himself guilty of the same practices. But these practices were repeated too general in Cornwall. In fact, the only borough in the county which had even the semblance of independence, was that which he had the honour to represent [loud laughing]. For this reception of his statement, he was, he said, fully prepared. The borough alluded to (Penryn) had been no doubt corrupt; but then it had only about 100 voters, to each of

whom the patron was generally in the habit of presenting twenty guineas at each election; but now the voters amounted to nearly 400, and the patron could not prudently be so liberal; or, perhaps, he was ashamed or afraid to make such a distribution, lest he should be brought before the bar of that House to answer for the delinquency. The Learned Member, adverting to the case of Crogan, now a prisoner in Newgate, for merely offering to sell a seat, put it to the House to consider whether the distinct agreement of the Duke of Leeds, stated in the Report before the House, could be consistently overlooked, or rather whether it was not deserving of exemplary punishment? In consequence of this agreement, the Noble Duke introduced Mr. Hammersley the banker, and Mr. Home the barrister, at the last election, by a letter under his Grace's own hand, addressed to the Mayor of the Borough. With Crogan's example then in view, he asked, whether the House could, with due regard to consistency of character and duty, grant impunity to the Duke of Leeds? In fact, if it were not meant that rank should give protection, and that poverty alone should expose a criminal to the prosecution of that House, it was impossible to let the conduct of the Duke of Leeds, in this case, escape the visitation of the law he had so seriously offended. The Learned Gentleman expressed his regret that the Solicitor-General was not a Member of that House, in order that it might have the advantage of that Learned Gentle-

man's opinion, which he knew to be decidedly in favour of the view which he felt it his duty to take of the subject. He concluded with moving, that the Attorney-General be instructed to prosecute the said George Frederick, Duke of Leeds, for the said offence.—The Learned Gentleman added, that he meant also to propose the prosecution of four of the Aldermen concerned in the agreement with the Duke of Leeds. There were some shades of difference in favour of the Mayor, who was implicated only to a certain extent; from that consideration he thought it more advantageous for justice rather to have him brought forward as a witness, than prosecuted as a delinquent.

The motion for the prosecution of the Duke of Leeds being put,

Mr. Giddy thought that the speech of the Honourable Gentleman was one of the most extraordinary he had ever heard, though in substance he did not differ from the Report of the Committee. Had he been a Member of the Committee he should have concurred in the Report, agreeing, as he did, that the transaction alluded to was a breach of the privileges of the House, and contrary to the law of the land. Knowing, as he had done from his youth, the gentlemen who were implicated in the transaction in question, and highly as their general character was entitled to respect, he could not in that House, after what had appeared, stand up as their champion on the present occasion. At the same time he did not

think this a case in which the House was called on to interfere in the manner proposed. If the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Swan), or any other person, chose to file an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*, against the parties concerned, or otherwise to proceed against them at law, he saw no reason to doubt that the penalties must be incurred. But still he saw no incumbent duty imposed on the House to interfere in such a case as this. It was incumbent on the House in such a case to ascertain, *quo animo*, the offence had been committed. That the Godolphin family had conferred the highest obligations on the borough of Hellestone, from the earliest times, could not be disputed. That family had built for the inhabitants a market and market-place, and had for a series of years been in the use of paying for them their poors' rates. This latter was the offence now complained of, and though he did not pretend to vindicate this as an act justifiable in itself, as connected with the right of Election, still he submitted that the five Aldermen now complained of had not stipulated for this, on the present occasion, with a view to their own private interest alone, but for the relief of the mass of the inhabitants, who might have reproached them had they subjected them to a payment to which they were unaccustomed, to the amount of 1,600*l.* or 1,700*l.* a-year. He did not urge this, however, as a justification, but merely in mitigation. That the family of the Godolphins would not have recommended unworthy persons to

the inhabitants of this Borough the House had abundant proof, from looking back to the names of those who had been Members for that Borough, among whom they would find some of the first characters in the Kingdom. There was here, he submitted, no *malus animus*, and therefore, that it was not necessary for the House to interfere, to the effect of marking the Noble Family in question, and the other parties to the transaction, with a stigma more distressing to their posterity than any penalty which could be inflicted. Independently of the prosecution proposed, the House had in their power, a measure to which he could have no objection, but which he should be rather prepared to recommend, namely, to open the right of voting in the Borough in question. Of a motion to this effect early in the next Session, he had no objection to give notice, provided the present motion should be negatived. The parties who had here offended had, as appeared from a paper which he held in his hand, already done every thing in their power to atone for their improper conduct, by opening the freedom of the Borough to about eighty persons, being all the inhabitants above the situation of journeymen. As to the two Clergymen who had been named, he bore testimony to their characters and merits.

Mr. C. W. Wynne was happy to see the question at length before the House. A great part of what he should have felt it necessary to state, he now thought was completely uncalled for, after the Re-

solution which the House had already adopted. That the parties had been guilty of a breach of the Standing Orders of the House, and a violation of the Law of the Land, and of the Freedom of Election. He was never more astonished in his life than that after such a Resolution had been come to without debate, the Honourable Member (Giddy) should have opposed the motion for a prosecution. In doing so, he should think the Honourable Gentleman little consulted the dignity of the House. If they were to agree to negative the present motion, it would have been infinitely better that when the preceding Resolution was moved, they had at once got the better of it, by agreeing that it should be taken into consideration that day three months, than that they should, after entering the notice of such an offence on their Journals, suffer it to pass with impunity. The Resolution they had already agreed to was a verdict of guilty, and were they to suffer this to pass without punishment? He confessed that he felt for the Noble Duke, knowing as he did, that though his family had bought the borough, they had not sold it again, and that the Members returned for it hitherto had come in uninfluenced. The Honourable Gentleman seemed to think it an extenuation, amounting even to an absolution from punishment, that the parties complained of had not all the advantage to themselves, but had only participated in it. In the case of Oxford, however, it had not been so decided by that House, and the whole persons implicated, ten in

number, had been sent to Newgate. To negative the present motion, he thought, would be most dangerous to the dignity of the House. The mode now proposed was the ordinary mode of proceeding. Not an instance could be pointed out of a case of corruption, voted to be so on the face of their journals, in which they had not proceeded in this manner. Such a Resolution as that which they had now passed, could not be allowed to remain on their journals *a brutum fulmen*.

Mr. Tremayne bore testimony to the conduct and character of the clergy in Cornwall. He thought that in such a case as the present the punishment ought to fall on the borough itself, which had generally sinned. The paper produced by the Honourable Member (Giddy), as containing the names of all the inhabitants of the borough, who, it was said, were now admitted to the right of voting, he thought, however, made the case infinitely worse. He would much rather have Members nominated by the noble family alluded to, than by the lowest classes in the borough of Hellestone. He should rather propose, that the right of voting for that borough should be thrown open to the whole freeholders of the hundred, which was a widely extended district.

Mr. Brand argued strongly in favour of the motion. What had been disclosed in the course of it only strengthened his conviction, that inquiry into the state of our representative system must take place sooner or later. He regretted that no favourable opportunity had occurred to him for

bringing before the House this session the great question of Parliamentary Reform; and yet his regret was somewhat diminished when he considered that the present question, though so long deferred, and of which such repeated notices had been given, could command only so thin an attendance. He anticipated with pleasure the Bill to be brought in by an honourable Member (Mr. D. Giddy), and he could wish its operation to be to throw open the borough of Hellestone into the surrounding hundreds. We should then, as he was informed by those who knew the population of those districts, at least have a pure return from that particular place. For himself he was resolved, in any future case of similar corruptions coming before the House, to move that such borough should be thrown into some populous hundreds, he did not care where, as far as Yorkshire, if necessary, for it might be hoped that thus gradually would be accomplished that which the House refused to entertain in a general, comprehensive, and statesman-like view. With regard to the noble Duke more immediately concerned, he regretted the distressing situation in which he stood, convinced as he was that he had acted from no corrupt motive, but only according to an hereditary practice in his family.

Mr. Tremayne explained.

Mr. Bankes doubted whether, if the motion were carried, and the prosecution instituted, there would be any probability of its success from the nature of the evidence upon which it must be founded: and if it were unsuc-

cessful, he considered that its failure would do more injury to the cause of reform in general than the practical success of the present motion could do good. On that ground he should oppose the motion, and not because he was indifferent to such practices as had been disclosed, or did not wish to provide a remedy against their repetition. He hoped, however, that the Honourable Member would move for leave to bring in a Bill which should check such illegal actions, and which might convince the country they were watchful over the interests of the public and of their own rights and privileges.

Mr. Preston took the same view of the question as the Honourable Member who preceded him. He doubted whether the prosecution could succeed. He should therefore move, as an amendment, "That that House, early next Session, would take into its consideration the state of the Borough of Hellestone, with a view of extending the right of election there." The amendment being seconded,

Mr. Astell, who was Chairman of the Committee that had reported upon the Hellestone Election, stated, that in the Committee he had urged what he considered as reasons against their reporting to the House in the way they had. His reasons were, that he did not think any success could attend upon the proceedings that were likely to be had upon it in that House. Those reasons were now strengthened, and he should therefore certainly vote against the motion, and in support of the amendment.

Mr. S. Wortley contended, that there was nothing to prove any corrupt motive in the parties whose conduct was before them. Illegally they certainly had acted, in reference to a late Act of Parliament; though previously to the passing of that Act, perhaps not even that epithet could have been applied to the transaction. He had pressed this upon the Committee, and they were decidedly of opinion that there was no evidence of any *malus animi*, and therefore the word *corrupt* had been left out of the Report. He thought that House peculiarly ill qualified to act in a judicial capacity, yet something it must do, and he should willingly vote for throwing the borough open to the surrounding hundreds. The noble Duke, whose name so unfortunately appeared in the transaction, had acted more upon an hereditary practice, which had subsisted from the time of Elizabeth, and on that ground he should certainly vote against the motion.

Mr. Barham contended, that the House was not bound to adopt the motion, by its own invariable practice. He cited a case in which corruption was proved, and in which the House had NOT ordered to prosecute.

Mr. P. Carew observed, that if they should order to prosecute, and fail, that they could not then proceed to disfranchise the Borough.

Lord Castlereagh said, that in one view of the question there could be but one feeling in the House, and that was, that nothing personally attached to the character of the noble Duke. (*Hear,*

hear!) He had acted merely upon the long established practice of the Borough, and it was utterly impossible to impute corruption to him. (*Hear, hear!*) At the same time the House was in a dilemma, in having agreed to the Resolution of their Committee. In reference to an objection that had been started by an Honourable Member (*Mr. Bankes*), he owned it had some weight with him; but if he were thoroughly convinced that a prosecution could not be successful, he should feel that the House was not called upon to proceed any further. He could not, however, come to any decisive opinion from his own knowledge, and he should wish, therefore, to be assisted by the legal declaration of some professional Gentleman, whose opinion might be entitled to more authority than that of his Honourable Friend, upon a question involving purely a point of law. It would be more satisfactory to his mind than coming to a vote without such assistance: for he should certainly support the motion if he learned that it was likely to be successful: and he could wish that the Attorney General—

Mr. W. Wynne rose to order. [*Hear, hear!*] He utterly objected to the principle of appealing to the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in that House. If once admitted, a similar call might be made in every case; and what would be the consequence? that the Attorney-General would be made the arbiter of the proceedings of that House on all occasions similar to the present one.

Lord Castlereagh contended

that there were many occasions in which the House had referred to the opinions of the Law Officers among them, and they had found the benefit of such a practice in assisting their judgments upon questions of a judicial nature.

Mr. Barham and *Mr. Astell* explained.

Lord A. Hamilton moved that the Resolution of the House upon the Tregony election, and upon the commitment of Crogan, should be read by the Clerk, which was done accordingly. The Noble Lord then proceeded to comment upon the difference of their proceedings upon that occasion, and upon what they were likely to be on the present. He contended that the cases were precisely similar, except in what related to the condition of the parties offending. With respect to the Noble Duke, no one would bear more willing testimony to the excellence of his character, than he himself; and, in voting the motion, he should do so with more pain than he had ever felt in giving a vote in that House. Pain, not only as affecting himself, but arising from the reflection that any person of his rank should, without being actuated by any corrupt motive, have been so unfortunate as to be called before that House on such an occasion. He lamented the event most sincerely, and yet, much as he lamented it, no option was left to him as to what vote he should give, for there was nothing before that House but prosecution or impunity. He did not see the force of the objection made by an Honourable Member (*Mr. Bankes*); he thought there was

as much probability of success as there could be in any call; he meant, upon the *illegality* of the transaction; and corruption was disbelieved by all. The Noble Lord opposite had expressed a wish for the opinion of the Attorney-General; would he vote for the motion, if that opinion was favourable as to the probability of success? He did not think he would. ["He said he would," repeated from several parts of the House.] He stood corrected; he was very happy to find himself wrong; he believed it was the first time that Noble Lord had ever been accessary to a vote, that went to prosecute for practices of that kind. At the same time he (*Lord A. H.*) had no doubt, the Noble Lord was well aware, that the Attorney-General's opinion was one, which would not reduce him to the necessity of so unpleasant a duty.

The *Attorney-General* said, it was not his intention to offer any remarks upon the question before them, nor should he now present himself to their notice, but for some expressions that had fallen from a Noble Lord. If he understood him rightly, and he really hoped he did not understand him—he said that his Noble Friend (*Castlereagh*) had secured to himself a refuge in making any pledge, because he knew that his (the Attorney-General's) opinion, if called for, would prevent him from acting upon his own declaration, by being in favour of his view of the question. He was compelled to state, therefore, that though he did confer in private upon the evidence, in order that if called upon, he might give

such an opinion as would not disgrace his professional character, yet neither his Noble Friend, nor any other person, except those with whom he had confidentially consulted upon the case, knew what his opinion might be; and he had cautiously abstained from disclosing it because he thought it possible, though not probable, that he might be required to state it in that House. Such was the fact, and he could impute, therefore, what had fallen from the Noble Lord only to the hurry of expression, which left him no time to reflect upon what he was saying.

Lord A. Hamilton—I did not mean to insinuate that the Noble Lord was apprized of what opinion the Attorney-General would give if called upon; what I intended to say was, that probably the Noble Lord was aware that his own opinion was the same as what the Attorney-General's must be.

Lord Castlereagh—I must say I never witnessed any thing more unwarranted and more injurious in this House than what has fallen from the Noble Lord. I can account for it only by supposing that the Noble Lord did not hear distinctly what fell from me: but then, it might have been expected he would not throw out insinuations, or put illiberal constructions, without being sure of what I had said.

Lord A. Hamilton—I do not think I said any thing injurious to the Noble Lord.

Lord Castlereagh—I think the Noble Lord did me injustice, in first attributing to me what I did

not say, and then in drawing harsh inferences from it.

Mr. Canning expressed his satisfaction that the Attorney-General had delivered no opinion upon the question. The Noble Lord (A. Hamilton) had argued the matter as if the single point to be considered was, whether they should vote for the motion, or whether they should do nothing. But it was not so.—They were called upon to adopt an alternative, whether they should concur in the motion, or apply another remedy by altering the condition of the Borough, so that the same practices should not again occur. They ought to be guided altogether by the character of the transaction. If it were grossly corrupt, it should be severely animadverted upon; but if illegality was all that belonged to it, they should look rather to that remedy which would visit the offence where the criminality chiefly lay, and take away that franchise which had been so much abused. No person could read the evidence without being satisfied that no soil or stain of pecuniary corruption could attach to the character of the Noble Duke: therefore, so far as that Noble Personage was individually concerned, the motion seemed unnecessary, and they might safely pass it by as one that, at best, was vindictive, and not remedial. Upon that short ground he should vote for the Amendment, which went to the root of the evil.

Lord A. Hamilton and *Mr. Canning* mutually explained.

Mr. B. Bathurst thought the Committee right in their opinion of the illegality of the contract,

and he should think this a fair case to go before a Jury. If the prosecution should fail, the Borough might still be disfranchised.

Sir Wm. Lemon supported the Amendment.

Mr. Davies Giddy thought there would not be time in the present Session for carrying through the Bill. He pledged himself to bring one in early next Session.

Mr. Serjeant Onslow thought the character of the House implicated in following up the Resolution.

Mr. W. Wynne explained.

Mr. Swan intimated his intention of following the Aylesbury case on the Bill to be brought in. The Amendment, he conceived, was introduced with a view of getting rid of the question by a side wind.—The House divided.

On the question that the words proposed to be left out stand part of the motion—

For the amendment 55

Against it . . . 52

Majority . . . 3

So that *Mr. Swan's* motion was lost, and the Duke of Leeds was not to be prosecuted.

—*No comment.* No, no. That would be wholly useless. Any reader who stands in need of a comment here may as well never read again.

NORTHERN WAR.—Now I would go into some remarks upon the Armistice, which Napoleon has agreed to with his enemies, but I have not room. Our news-writers seem dreadfully alarmed, lest the said Armistice should lead to some settlement injurious “to the LIBERTIES OF EUROPE!” Oh! the scandalous hypocrites! However, their hypocrisy will not serve their turn. It will not, finally, answer the end they expect from it. It may cheat a part, and the greater part, of

a frightened people; but, it will not cheat Europe, the people of which are too well acquainted with the state of prostitution of the English press. If I were a writer upon the Continent, what an answer I would give the cheating crew. But, perhaps, it would, in that case, be best to let them alone, and let them cheat others, who like to be cheated. That would, probably, be the best way.

W. COBBETT.

Bolley, 23d June, 1813.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

NORTHERN WAR.

(Continued from page 896.)

gen, doing it much injury. From that moment his retreat was quickened at all points, and I remained master of the field, where he left many dead. I cannot praise too highly the conduct of Gen. Pacthod, as well as of Gen. Poorailly, who, with his brigade, carried two villages with the bayonet in the neatest manner.—We are still following the enemy at five in the evening.

(Signed) Marshal Duke of REGGIO.

Hayerswerda, May 28th, 1813.

Paris, June 9.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the armies on the 2d June:—The head-quarters of the Emperor were still at Neumarkt; those of Prince of Moskwa at Lissa. The Duke of Tarente and Count Bertrand were between Janer and Striegau; the Duke of Ragusa at the village of Eisendorf; the 3d corps at the village of Tetersdorf; the Duke of Bellune between Glagau and Leignitz.—Count Bubna had arrived at Leignitz, and had had conferences with the Duke of Bassano.—General Lauriston entered Breslau at six o'clock in the morning of the 1st June. A Prussian corps, from 6 to 7,000 men, which covered that town by defending the passage of the Lohe, were driven to the village of New Kerehez.—The Burgo-master, and four Deputies from the town of Breslau, were presented to the Emperor at Neumarkt the 1st June, at two o'clock in the afternoon.—His Majesty told them that they might assure the inhabitants he pardoned every thing they might have done to second the spirit of anarchy which the Steins and the Scharnhorsts wished to excite.—The town is perfectly tranquil,

and all the inhabitants remained in it.—Breslau offers very great resources.—The Duke of Vicence, and the Russian and Prussian Plenipotentiaries, Count Schouvaloff and General Kleist, exchanged their full powers and neutralized the village of Peicherwitz; 40 infantry and 20 cavalry furnished by the French army, and the same number of men furnished by the Allied Army, respectively occupy the two entrances of the village.—On the 2d in the morning, the Plenipotentiaries had a conference to fix the line, which, during the Armistice should determine the position of the two armies. In the mean time orders have been given from both headquarters that no hostilities should take place. Thus since the 1st June at two in the afternoon, there has been no hostilities committed on either side.

Paris, June 10.—Her Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the Armies on the 3d June:—The suspension of arms still continues. The respective Plenipotentiaries continue their negotiations for the Armistice. General Lauriston has seized upon the Oder more than sixty vessels laden with meal, wine and warlike ammunition destined for the army, which besieged Glogau; all these provisions have been forwarded to that fortress.—Our advanced posts are half way to Brieg.—General Hogendorf has been named Governor of Breslau. The greatest order reigns in that town. The inhabitants appear very much discontented, and even indignant at the dispositions made relative to the Landstrum; they attribute these dispositions to General Scharnhorst, who passes for an Anarchial Jacobin. He was wounded at the Battle of Lutzen.—The Prussian Princesses who hastily withdrew from Berlin to take refuge at Breslau, have left the latter town to seek safety still further.—The Duke of Bassano has gone to Dresden, where he will receive Count de Kap, Minister from Denmark.

The Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the Army on the evening of the 4th:—

The Armistice was signed on the 4th, at two in the afternoon; the following are the Articles.—His Majesty the Emperor set

out on the 5th, at break of day, to proceed to Leignitz. It is thought, that whilst the Armistice lasts, his Majesty will spend part of his time at Glogau, and the greater part at Dresden, in order to be nearer his states. Glogau is provisioned for a year.

ARMISTICE.

To day, 4th June (23d May), the Plenipotentiaries named by the Belligerent Powers—

The Duke of Vicence, Grand Ecuyer of France, General of Division, &c. &c. &c. appointed Minister Plenipotentiary by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, &c. &c. &c. furnished with full Powers by his Highness the Prince of Neufchatel, &c. &c. — Count Schouvaloff, Lieutenant General and Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor of all the Russias, &c. &c. and Lieutenant General Kleist, in the service of his Majesty the King of Prussia, &c. &c. &c. furnished with full powers by his Excellency the General of Infantry Barclay de Tolly, General in Chief of the Combined Armies.—After having exchanged their full powers, at GEBERSDORFF, the 1st June (20th May), and signed a Suspension of Arms for thirty-six hours, at the village of Peicherwitz, neutralized for that purpose, between the advanced posts of the respective armies, to continue the negotiations for an Armistice proper to suspend hostilities between all the Belligerent troops, no matter on what point they are, have agreed upon the Articles following:—

ART. I.—Hostilities shall cease upon all points, upon the notification of the present Armistice.

II. The Armistice shall last to the 8th (20th) July inclusive. Hostilities not to commence without giving six days' notice.

III.—Hostilities shall not consequently recommence till six days after the denunciation of the Armistice at the respective headquarters.

IV.—The line of demarcation between the Belligerent armies is fixed as follows: in Silesia, the line of demarcation of the combined army, setting out from the frontiers of Bohemia, shall pass through Detersbach, Saffendorf, Landshut, follow the Beber to Rudelstadt, pass from thence through Bolkenhayn, Striegau, follow the
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TABLES.

PRICE OF BULLION per Ounce, in the London Market, during the Six Months ending 30th June, 1813, being the average price of each Month.—N.B. Where there is no price mentioned, there has been none of that sort of Bullion in the Market.

Sorts of Bullion.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Portugal Gold Coin	4 19 11	5 0 6	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 3 0	5 3 0
Standard Gold in Bars	4 18 0	0 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0	5 0 0	5 2 6
New Doubloons	5 2 0	5 3 6	5 5 0	5 5 6	5 6 0	5 6 6
New Dollars .	0 6 6	0 6 6½	0 6 7	0 6 7½	0 6 8	0 6 8½
Standard Silver in Bars . . .	0 6 8	0 6 8½	0 6 9	0 6 10	0 6 10½	0 6 9½

N. B. The MINT PRICE, per Ounce, of the Standard Gold and Silver Bullion is as follows: Standard Gold in Bars, £3 17s. 10½d. Standard Silver in Bars; 5s. 2d. The other sorts of Bullion, except the Portugal Gold Coin, are below Standard Value. The Prices in the above table is the Market Price in Bank of England Notes.

Number of BANKRUPTCIES as announced in the London Gazette; from 17th November, 1812, to 18th May, 1813.

To 16 Dec. 1812 . . .	221
— 16 Jan. 1813 . . .	164
— 16 Feb.	210
— 16 March	140
— 17 April	143
— 18 May	140

Table of the Prices of MEAT, SUGAR, SALT, and COALS, in LONDON, from January to June, 1813, inclusive.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Beef .	6 4	6 8	7 4	7 4	7 8	6 8	Per Stone of 8 lb., to sink the offal.
Mutton	6 8	7 4	7 4	7 8	8 0	6 8	
Pork .	6 8	7 8	7 8	8 4	8 0	8 0	
Sugar .	56 0½	57 4½	58 9½	57 7	58 10½	64 0	Cwt.
Salt .	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	Bushel
Coals .	55 0	55 9	51 0	51 6	54 0	52 9	Chald.

Price of the QUARTERN LOAF, according to the Assize of Bread in LONDON, for the Six Months ending with Jan. 1813, taking the average of the four Assizes in each Month.—N.B. The Weight of the Loaf, according to Law, is 4lb. 5oz. 8dr.

	s. d.
January	1 6½
February	1 6½
March	1 6½
April	1 6
May	1 6
June	1 6½

Average Price during the Six Months 1 6½

Prices of the ENGLISH FUNDS, or STOCKS, as shown from the Prices here given of the Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, for the Six Months, ending with June, 1813.—N.B. The Prices here given are the average Prices for each Month.

January	59½
February	58½
March	59½
April	59½
May	59½
June	58½

Number of CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS within the Bills of Mortality, from 22d Dec. 1812, to 22d June 1813.

Months.	Christenings.		Burials.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
To Jan. 26 . . .	1157	989	927	871
— Feb. 23 . . .	832	769	845	827
— March 26 . . .	833	837	807	741
— April 27 . . .	910	869	757	701
— May 25 . . .	758	724	650	571
— June 22 . . .	828	774	569	498
	5,318	4,962	4,555	4,109
Total Christenings	10,280		8,664	
Children under two years of age			2,461	
Total Burials . . .	11,125			

Average Prices of CORN, through all England and Wales, and of HAY, STRAW, and best FARNHAM HOPS, in London, from January to June, 1813, both Months inclusive.

Corn per Quarter of 8 Winchester Bushels.					Hay per Load.	Straw per Load.	Hops per Cwt.
Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.			
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
120 2	79 4	66 4	42 6	83 6	5 0 6	2 1 0	25 4 0

LIST OF

HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1813.						
Lord Harrowby	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lord Eldon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lord Westmoreland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lord Bathurst	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lord Liverpool	-	-	-	-	-	-
Right Hon. N. Vansittart	-	-	-	-	-	-
Right Hon. Charles Bathurst	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lord Viscount Melville	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lord Mulgrave	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lord Sidmouth	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lord Castlereagh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lord Bathurst	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lord Buckinghamshire	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lord President of the Council.						
Lord High Chancellor						
Lord Privy Seal.						
President of the Board of Trade.						
First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister)						
Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.						
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.						
First Lord of the Admiralty.						
Master General of the Ordnance.						
Secretary of State for the Home Department.						
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.						
Secretary of State for the Department of War and Colonies.						
President of the Board of Control for the Affairs in India.						

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Right Hon. George Rose	-	-	-	-	{ Vice President of the Board of Trade, and Treasurer of the Navy; Secretary at War.
Lord Palmerston	-	-	-	-	
Lord C. Somerset	-	-	-	-	{ Joint Paymaster-General of the Forces.
Right Hon. C. Long	-	-	-	-	
Earl of Chichester	-	-	-	-	{ Joint Postmaster-General.
Earl of Sandwich	-	-	-	-	
Richard Wharton	-	-	-	-	{ Secretaries of the Treasury. Master of the Rolls. Attorney-General. Solicitor-General.
Robert Peel	-	-	-	-	
Sir William Grant	-	-	-	-	
Sir Thomas Plumer	-	-	-	-	
Sir W. Garrow	-	-	-	-	

PERSONS OF THE MINISTRY OF IRELAND.

Duke of Richmond	-	-	-	Lord Lieutenant.
Lord Manners	-	-	-	Lord High Chancellor.
Charles Arbuthnot, esq.	-	-	-	} Chief Secretary, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.



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